



ALEXANDRIA, VA.  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8

The report of Attorney General Williams states that in the civil suits to which the United States was a party during the past year, the aggregate amount of judgments in favor of the United States of the suits was \$2,021,724, and the amount actually realized in these judgments during the last fiscal year was \$867,192. The Attorney General says his total expenditures were \$2,669,730, being \$361,138 less in the aggregate than the expenditures for these purposes last year. During the fiscal year there was \$401,336 less advanced to marshals for defraying the expenses of courts, their own fees and the fees to jurors and witnesses than for the previous fiscal year. He says that many of the confederate records and archives are now in the possession of the government, and would furnish much valuable evidence to defeat excessive and unjust claims if they could be used. The heads of departments having their custody should have authority to properly certify them, as the records of other departments are now certified; and they should be competent evidence, their credibility and conclusiveness to be determined by the judges from all the facts and proofs in the case.

An American, now a resident of Paris writes to Washington that Minister Washburn is quite outspoken in discussing the causes which led to the Democratic successes at the recent elections and believes that the agitation of the third term was one of them. That President Grant expects another re-election Minister Washburn does not believe; but at the same time he is free to say that he would not support General Grant were he again a candidate, believing that it was never intended by the framers of the Constitution that any man should occupy the Presidential chair three times in succession. Mr. Washburn further said that he thought President Grant had made a serious mistake in not promptly declaring before the election that he was not a candidate again for the position to which he has twice been called.

Telegrams from Vicksburg report that yesterday several bodies of armed negroes attempted to take possession of the court house in that city, where the sheriff was held under arrest. A conflict took place, and Gov. Ames' Adjutant General telegraphed Gen. Emory at New Orleans, that the State militia was powerless to quell the disturbance. A later telegram says seven hundred negroes attacked the city that morning on three different roads leading to it. They were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The whites lost eleven killed and two wounded. The attack was made for the purpose of re-instating Crosby, sheriff, who was requested to resign because he had not given bond. Negroes in the country are reported as burning dwellings and gin houses.

That portion of the President's message, in reference to affairs in Louisiana and Arkansas, which is published in full in to-day's Gazette, reads more like the emanations from a "Southern Republican Convention" or a "State or County Executive Committee" than the words of "truth and soberness" from the "head of the nation" who at least, would be supposed to be cognizant of all the facts, and not imposed upon by the stories of "outrage" and "wrongs," made up in most cases for partisan purposes. It is certainly not calculated to increase the "love and respect" which should be entertained for the chief magistrate, by the people, whose "love and respect" is worth having, as far as the South is concerned at least.

To-night, which will be day in the eastern hemisphere, more than fifty observations will be taken of the transit of Venus by scientific men stationed at widely separated points on the Asiatic coast, on islands in the South Pacific, and in favorable positions in Siberia.

The barn of Mr. Joseph Purser, in Caroline county near Guinea's station, containing 350 bushels of corn was burned on Saturday, with three large stacks of hay. The loss is estimated at about \$600. No insurance. The fire was the act of an incendiary.

Rev. Henry Wall, is to deliver a revised Poem on "Fashion," at King George Court House on Thursday, the 17th instant, for the benefit of old Lamb's Creek Church.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Morrill reported from the Special Committee an entirely new scheme of government for the District of Columbia, embracing a system of Municipal Boards, the chief of whom shall be three Regents, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Sherman submitted a bill for the revision of the Custom laws. Among other bills introduced was one for the relief of the Western sufferers by the ravages of the grasshoppers, and another to break up the importation of Chinese into California under a system of slavery.

In the House of Representatives a number of the new members who had been elected to fill vacancies were sworn in. Six of the appropriation bills were reported and days fixed for their consideration by the House. These, and the amounts named in them, were as follows: Legislative, Executive and Judicial, \$19,653,434; Army, \$27,701,500; Indian, \$4,865,807; Fortifications, \$850,000; Naval, \$16,976,706; Consular and Diplomatic, \$1,338,035. The total of all these bills is nearly seventy-one and a half millions of dollars. Mr. Phelps endeavored to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive law of the last session, but he was cut off by Mr. Butler. Mr. Cox reminded Mr. Butler that his (Cox's) son of the House would soon be in the majority. After this remark the House adjourned. Mr. Phelps giving notice that he would press his bill for the repeal of the law.

**Louisiana and Arkansas.**  
The President, in his message to Congress, yesterday, thus refers to affairs in Louisiana and Arkansas:  
"Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble, and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State government. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government; but before the expiration of the five days the insurgent movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties."

"Considering that the present State administration in Louisiana has been the only government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob under pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereto were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell there by who were chosen; but from the best sources of information at my command I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me."

"I regret to say that with preparations for the late election decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination, by acts of violence and intimidation, to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance; White Leagues and other societies were formed; large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations; military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and, with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are, too, many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them."

"I understand that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions—the object of both being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but it is said amendment and act do not provide for such interference, under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force, or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime. Possibly, Congress may find it due to truth and justice to assemble by means of a committee, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the times of the election were 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico."

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the constitution of that State (which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union) provides in effect that before any amendments proposed to this constitution shall become a part thereof they shall be passed by two successive Assemblies, and that the first Assembly shall be composed of those qualified to vote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor, also elected in 1872 for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new constitution was made and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me, as provided in section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to protest the State against domestic violence. As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who, from their official capacity, must be used in such interposition, and to him or those who must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime. With the law to support it, it is condoned without a hearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages and on the other side to belittle them or justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what is, and to rebuking wrong, and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would soon be in the majority. After this remark the House adjourned. Mr. Phelps giving notice that he would press his bill for the repeal of the law.

the Southern States—the better part of them—there is a disposition to be law abiding, and to do violence, either to individuals or to the laws existing. But do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed to resistance to constituted authority? I sympathize with their prostrate condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them—acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed—but can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the General Government to protect citizens within a State where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with rigidity, but with regret that they should have added one or more titles to Executive duties or powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions, the advocates of both or all political parties giving honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket, because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principles of State which separate parties, but because, generally, he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and a voter—as he is and must remain—and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle. Then we shall have no complaints of sectional interference."

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

At a large mass meeting at Edgefield, S. C., yesterday, a resolution was passed to lynch persons, white or black, caught setting fire to cotton gins or dwellings. Several speeches were made against the resolution. Among those who opposed the resolution were Gov. Bootham, Gen. Donnan and Captain Lewis Jones, all prominent citizens. There was much excitement. A long list of gin houses, dwellings and barns burned since the election, was read.

Mr. John Menshaw, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, to whom an appeal was taken from the action of the local inspectors in relation to the collision between the Louisiana and the Falcon, yesterday delivered a decision, which in point of fact decreed that the evidence was so conflicting that no decision can be made. Both vessels, he thinks, were in default in regard to the observance of rule third of the pilots' code, and the pilots of both in fault.

The admirers of Garibaldi will not be much gratified to learn that a committee of the Assembly have censured that adventurous old party for deserting his command towards the close of the late war.

Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Pope, with several members of their respective staffs, were in conference with General Sherman at St. Louis yesterday. The nature of the consultation is as yet unknown.

The injunction obtained by certain English stockholders in the Erie Railway Company against the London agents of the Company in the Chancery Court has been dissolved.

Joseph Baneroff, a cotton manufacturer of Wilmington, N. C., and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died yesterday.

Bernhard de Westenberg, Minister resident of the Netherlands at Washington, has been transferred to the Legation at Rome.

The Bishop of Urgel has abandoned the Carlist cause, and has advised Don Alfonso to do likewise.

Francis Alexander was yesterday elected President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Prof. Helzendorff will undertake the defence of Count Von Arnim.

President MacMahon, it is reported, will form a new Ministry during the coming month.

**ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.**—Wm. C. Bristow, the mail-rover and contractor on the United States mail route from Tappahannock to Gloucester Court House, Virginia, was arrested on Friday last charged with robbing the mail. For some time past registered letters have been mysteriously disappearing from the mail bags transported between Tappahannock and Gloucester Court House, Va. The accused was arrested at Centre Cross, Sussex county. The robberies supposed to have been committed have been going on for some months past, and it is difficult to tell how much money has been abstracted from registered letters which have passed through the hands of Bristow. Bristow took his run from Tappahannock Saturday morning, and upon his arrival at Centre Cross, the registered letters, broken open and robbed of their contents, were found upon his person. A lot of implements used in opening the letters, and the money abstracted from those on that trip, were also found upon him. The 3 women agents also found upon his person a key to the mail bags, which he had stolen from the United States Postal Department.

**THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—The President, in his message, says:—"In my opinion the District of Columbia should be regarded as the grounds of the National Capitol, in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention of Congress, in framing a law for the government of the District, to the magnificent seal on which the city was planned by the founders of the Government, the manner in which, for ornamental purposes the reservations, streets and avenues were laid out, and the proportion of the property actually possessed by the General Government. I think the proportion of the expenses of the government and improvements to be borne by the General Government, the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the country should be carefully and equitably defined." The debt of the District is shown to be, exclusive of assets, \$13,994,613.24.

**CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.**—A committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held a meeting in Baltimore yesterday afternoon, and transacted some routine business preparatory to the meeting of the stockholders of the Company at Annapolis on Wednesday. The committee then proceeded to the banking house of George S. Brown & Co., corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, where they destroyed \$160,000 worth of overdue coupons from the preferred stock, and which have been paid four months ago.

**DIVORCED.**—In the Equity Court of the District of Columbia yesterday, Judge Wylie granted a divorce to Caroline K. Mallam, from her husband, Charles E. Mallam, the plaintiff being a daughter of the late William D. Massey, of Alexandria, and the defendant a clerk in the Treasury Department. They were married in Alexandria about the close of the late war, and she charges him with cruel treatment, and that he had procured a vinculo matrimonii, \$50 per month alimony, and an allowance of \$100 counsel fee, whereupon the defendant's counsel took an appeal to the Court in General Term.

#### The Financial Question.

We gave yesterday a summary of the President's Message to Congress, but as the Financial Question is one in which all are interested, we give the full text of the message on that subject:

"Since the convening of Congress one year ago the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. A speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers—those who expressed their own views without borrowing—upon the subject. Without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration, therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact, and to some plain questions, as to which, it would seem, there should be no disagreement. During this prostration two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant—labor and capital. Both have been largely employed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted it has been found in abundance, at cheap rates compared with what the necessities and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded."

Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added. Our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any contiguous territory under one nationality for its variety of products to feed and clothe a people, and in the amount of surplus to spare to feed less favored peoples. Therefore, with these facts in view, it seems to me that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation ignoring the past, directing in proper channels these great elements of prosperity to any people. Debt, debt abroad, is the only element that can, with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people. A great conflict for national existence made necessary for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money, from whatever source attainable."

"I made necessary in the wisdom of Congress—and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises, regarding the necessity of the times—to devise a system of national currency, which it proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation involving an extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving, both directly and indirectly, foreign indebtedness. The currency being of fluctuating value, and, therefore, unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions, requiring money, because a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted—gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be violated towards creditors without national disgrace. But our commerce should be encouraged; American ship building and carrying capacity increased; foreign markets sought for products of the soil and manufactures, to the end that we may be able to pay these debts. Where a new market can be created for the sale of our products, either of the soil, the mine or the manufactory, a new means is discovered of utilizing our idle capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people. But in my judgment the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure a currency of fixed, stable value; a currency good wherever civilization reigns; one which, if found superabundant, will one people will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. In view of the pledge of the American Congress, when our present legal tender system was adopted, and debt contracted, there should be no delay—certainly no unnecessary delay—in fixing, by legislation, a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special attention. I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis."

"It is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make so-called money abundant until they can throw a portion of their burden upon others. But even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of productive industry is needed by all classes; by none more than the holders of property, of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate from realization upon its sale. But admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities? Than to do this would it not be safer, for fear of over-issue, to unscrupulous creditors, to say that all debt obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time, free from encumbrance?"

These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking or honest people. Yet every delay in preparation for final resumption partakes of this dishonesty, and is only less in degree as the hope is held out that a convenient season will at last arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commence. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress, or by national disasters which will destroy, for a time at least, the credit of the individual and the State at large."

"A sound currency might be reached by total bankruptcy and discredit of the integrity of the nation and of individuals."

"I believe it is in the power of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive all the industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last many years, and to save the credit of the nation and of the people. Steps towards the return to a specie basis are the great requisites to this devoutly to be sought for end. There are others which I may touch upon hereafter."

"A nation depending on a currency based of that specie in value labors under two great disadvantages. First, having no use for the world's specie, it has no demand for it. Second, the medium of exchange in use being of a fluctuating value—for, after all, it is only worth what it will purchase of gold and silver, metals having an intrinsic value just to proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them; a larger margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer."

"It is months from the date of production to the date of realization. Interest upon capital must be charged and risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment of that which is given, acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the products of his skill and labor except a currency good, at a stable value, the world over."

"It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the working man, who must, after all, produce the wealth and the salaried man who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the deprivation of employment and by the de-

creased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise the method of correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine. But I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as absolutely necessary to a return to specie payment; the first great requisite is a return to prosperity. The legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the Government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act; not to apply, however, to payments of salaries by Government, or for other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in currency in the interval pending between repeal and final resumption. Provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury may obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenses to insure an accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain permanent redemption."

"I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable, and that if reached by this Congress the present and future generations will ever gratefully remember it as their deliverer from a thralldom of evil and disgrace."

"With resumption, free banking may be authorized with safety, giving the same full protection to bill-holders which they have under existing laws. Indeed, I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business new banks would be started, and in turn banks would wind up their business when it was found that there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the secretary of the Treasury, or the Executive. Congress should make the regulation under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject, and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message."

Rev. Mr. Moonochie, a well-known ritualistic clergyman, of London, has been suspended for six weeks from the exercise of his clerical functions.

The court house at Franklin, Iowa, was burned last night. A greater part of the records were destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

#### COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Dec. 8.—Wheat is without material change; offerings of 908 bushels, with sales of red at 130, 131 and 132 for choice lots. Corn is in light receipt, and the market is quiet and steady; offerings of 152 bushels, with sales of mixed at 75 and 80, and yellow at 78. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats.

**PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 8.**  
Sun rose.....7 3/4 Moon rises.....6 53  
Sun sets.....4 41 High water.....10 10

#### ARRIVED.

Schr Mount Vernon, Aquia Creek, to Smoot & Ferry.

#### PASSED BY.

Schrs Royal Arch and J V Wellington, for Washington.

#### SAILED.

Steamship New York, Philadelphia, by F A Reed.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Currierman, by F A Reed.

Steamer Columbia, Baltimore, by B Wheat.

#### PASSED OUT.

Schr S H Sharp, from Georgetown.

#### MEMORANDA.

Schr C P Gerrish, hence, at New York 5th.

Schr H K Congdon, hence, for Providence, passed through Light Gate 6th.

Schrs Carrie Holmes and Broeze, hence, at New York 6th.

#### CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrivals.—Boats C Ridgely and P L Loran, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.; Little Joe, to W A Smoot.

#### MARRIED.

On the 2d instant, by Rev. Dr. Bullock, Mr. Geo. STRUBER to Miss LYDIA ANN PURCELL, both of this city.

#### DIED.

On Monday, December 7th, CATHARINE L. FIELD, widow of the late Stephen Field, in the 64th year of her age. The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 12 N. Patrick street, to-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In Georgetown, on the 7th inst., Mr. THOS. NICHOLS, in the 71st year of his age.

**VIRGINIA:** At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Alexandria county, on the first day of December, 1874:—Eliza S. Childs, administratrix de bonis non with the will annexed of George H. Bayne, deceased, plaintiff against Patterson Bayne and James E. Wadley, defendants. In chancery. The object of this suit is to state and settle the partnership transactions of the late arm of Geo. H. Bayne & Co., which was composed of Geo. H. Bayne and Patterson Bayne, and to attach the estate of the said Patterson Bayne within this Commonwealth.

The defendant, Patterson Bayne, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by affidavit that he is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper published in this city of Alexandria, once a week for four successive weeks, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county. A copy test.

L. L. E. PAYNE, Clerk.

D. L. Smoot, p. q.

**ST. JO. & DENVER CITY R. R. BONDS.**

Having examined in person the lands belonging to the St. Jo. & Denver City Railroad, and having SELECTED SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES, I am now prepared to raise for the holders of the bonds of the Western Division the choice lands, "class A," and near the line of the road.

My charge, including every expense, will be 20 cents per acre for 60 days from this date, unless the lands shall be withdrawn from sale. After that date the cost may be advanced. Persons desiring to get lands near the line of the road should act promptly. Address

R. LLOYD, Lock Box 7, Alexandria, Virginia.

References.—The Presidents and Cashiers of the Banks in Alexandria, and the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

nov 27-2w

**JOSEPH L. GRIGG,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

86 King street.

In order to reduce stock, will sell at very low prices to prompt customers. Clothing to order or goods by the quantity. In store a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,

of all colors, and best quality. Also specialties in COATINGS, consisting of

DIAGONALS, BASKETS, and STRIPES,

and a select assortment of OVERCOATINGS. All garments properly made and trimmed.

dec 3-60lm

**THE LOWEST PRICES.**—We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

COTTONS, CALICOES, Canton Flannels, Shirting, Bed Quilts, Blankets, Table Cloth Goods, &c., &c.

R. L. WOOD,

dec 4 No. 62 King street.

#### LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Round Hill station, the present western terminus of the W. & O. R. R., is about a quarter of a mile from the village of that name. A car has been fitted up for the office of the station agent there and will be used for that purpose until the station house, now in progress of erection, shall be completed. The first load of wheat was shipped from there yesterday to W. W. Herbert, Commission Merchant of this city.

The cattle that were on the train that ran into the passenger train near Rapidan, yesterday morning, escaped from the wrecked cars and are straying at large over the country in the neighborhood of the scene of the accident. Three of them belonging to Mr. Buck Farr, a drover well-known in this city, were killed by the collision.

At a meeting of the Sun Fire Company held last night, the President, Hugh Latham in the chair, eighty-five members signed a petition to the City Council for a supply of hose for the company, and the resignation of Secretary Klendenshaw was accepted.

The sloop Mary Dandovoy Capt. David Davis, sailed from this port on the 4th inst., for Key West to fish for green turtle for the Washington market. The Captain's skill in the art of catching turtle insures the success of the voyage.

The vases on the steeples turned to the northwest this morning, and though the sun shone brightly after eleven o'clock, the temperature has been decidedly wintry, and the blasts of the wind have been chill and surly.

Maria Warner, the old colored woman who was burnt so severely yesterday afternoon, as stated in the Gazette of that date, died of the injuries she received.

The arrival of the midnight train from Washington last night with the Opera attendants from this city on board was delayed about an hour by the breaking down of the locomotive.

The net proceeds of the late festival held by the ladies of Christ Church amounted to \$220. That held the week before by the ladies of Grace Church netted \$175.

The planet Venus was to have crossed the disc of the sun to-day, but nothing has yet been heard from the astronomers who were sent out to watch her behavior up in the occasion.

The preliminary examination of Jesse Fouks, the colored man accused of the late murders on assault in Prince William county has been postponed until next Tuesday.

To-day, being the feast of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary was observed as Sunday in the Catholic Church.

Navigation has been suspended on the Alexandria Canal, and the water left off for the winter.

The numerous friends of Col. C. E. Stuart, will regret to learn of his prolonged and serious illness.

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**H. H. HEMPLEY,**

**OPTICIAN,</**